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students of Freud. The work is frankly pioneer in spirit and does not claim finality or completeness. It is certainly a book that the practical social worker as well as the theorist should carefully read.

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*Slavery or Prostitution: A Plea for Emancipation.* By MAUDE E. MINOR, Secretary of the New York Probation and Protective Association. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. 308.

This is a sane presentation of the social situation with regard to prostitution in New York and deserves the widest possible circulation. It presents the apparent factors leading to prostitution as follows: broken homes, crowded homes, sweatshop homes, lack of understanding and sympathy, lack of work, seasonal work, dangerous work, low wage, lack of training for work, dance halls, cafés, clubs and amusement parks, bad companions, and absence of parks and playgrounds.

The program of amelioration may be summarized in the following quotation from page 10:

As efforts have been made to rebuild and strengthen characters that have been demoralized, the necessity of preventing girls from entering prostitution has become constantly more insistent. The need has been shown of a vigorous campaign of law enforcement directed especially against exploiters who stimulate the demand for prostitution and the supply of young girls to meet that demand. Protection of difficult and runaway girls, organization of the Girls' Protective League, and educational work to lessen demand and supply and to arouse society to the need of safeguarding young women have been part of a program of prevention. At the same time that protective barriers must be raised by society around feeble-minded, ignorant, untrained, and defenseless girls, educational work must be carried on among boys and girls to strengthen character, to teach self-control and the sanctity of the sex relationship, and to build up, as the ultimate safeguard, the spiritual defense.

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*Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work.* Chicago, 1917. Pp. xi+675.

The change of title that was voted by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at its forty-fourth session, June 6 to 13, 1917, in Pittsburgh was an attempt to get away from the terms charities and